

REG. LOC. #177 Further Excerpt from Exhibit 279.

Excerpt from "Twilight in the Forbidden City" by
Reginald Johnston.

(Inside Cover)

TWILIGHT

IN THE FORBIDDEN CITY
BY

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Missionary, the
Chinese Drama,
etc.

WITH A PREFACE

BY

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PP. 105-106 Had the Manchus retired to Manchuria, and had the collapse of their power in China proved final and complete, it is by no means improbable that we should have witnessed a revived Manchurian monarchy, similar to that which existed in the first half of the seventeenth century, completely independent of China. A large number of able Chinese loyalists would have taken office under such a monarchy, and they would have been followed by many Chinese of all classes who were dissatisfied with conditions under the republic. Had such a monarchy been established it is not improbable that before long it would have been joined by Jehol and the rest of Inner Mongolia. (8)

This possibility of retiring to Manchuria was not overlooked by the Manchu court when the revolution in China began to look dangerous. On the contrary it was seriously discussed, and many imperialists both in China and in Manchuria urged that this would be the wisest course to pursue. What finally decided the terms secured for them by Yu'an Shin-k'ai in the Articles of Favourable Treatment.

Two of the princes were amazed and indignant at what they regarded as the shameful pusillanimity of the regent and their brother-nobles. When they perceived that they were outvoted, that the promises and veiled threats of Yuan Shih-k'ai were breaking down all opposition, that the regent and empress-dowager were succumbing to the pressure of a stronger will than theirs, and that the imperial cause was

indeed lost, these two princes took their departure from the capital and went into exile, vowing that if they ever returned it would only be when the Dragon flag flew once more over the gates of Peking, or in their coffins. One of these men was P'u-wei, prince Kung; the other was Shan Ch'i, prince Su. The former has lived for many years in the Japanese leased-territory of Port Arthur, thinking and dreaming of little else but the possibility of the revival of the glories of his House. Prince Su returned to Peking in April, 1922 - in his coffin.

Note (8) "In 1911, China became a Republic and at the same time, Mongolia declared its independence and stated that whenever China restored the monarchy under a Manchu emperor Mongolia would voluntarily rejoin China" (J.N. Lodge in the China Illustrated Review, Tientsin)

P. 257.

A conflict between Japan and the Chinese republic - or those who posed as representatives of the republic in Manchuria - would, thought these monarchists, give them the opportunity they desired. To those who might reproach them with treachery to China in allying themselves with a foreign power, they would be able to reply that China had already declared the Manchus to be aliens (1 tsu) and had driven them from the throne on that ground. An alien race or an alien family owed no allegiance to China.

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P. 262

Knowing this to be so, I have found it difficult to explain the statement in the Lytton Report that the Manchurian independence movement "had never been heard of in Manchuria before September, 1931," (11) except on the assumption that the evidence of the existence of such a movement in the interests of the old monarchy had not been laid before Lord Lytton and his colleagues.

Note (11) Lytton Report, P. 97.

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P. 443 The devastation and violation of the imperial tombs (the Tung Ling, to the east of Peking) took place between the 3rd and the 11th July, 1928. -----

pp. 444-445 Everything else could be forgiven--insults, ridicule, threats of death, confiscation of property, the tearing up of agreements -- but not this appalling act of savagery and sacrilege. From this time on there was a change in the emperor's attitude to China -- or rather towards those who were responsible for its misgovernment. By nature he is generous and forgiving and I had never heard him utter a word of angry complaint against the most violent of his enemies. But this was something he could never overlook. Up to that time he had taken no part in the independence movement that he knew was gathering momentum in Manchuria, and the possibility of his being invited to return to the Manchurian home of his ancestors was a subject to which he had hardly given a serious thought. He had never ceased to hope that China would recover her sanity and that all would be well. But now that hope was dead. When I next visited him the change was very marked. So marked was it that it seemed to me as though he had been in communion with the spirits of his outraged ancestors and that they had urged him to turn away from China that had disgraced herself and then and to fix his gaze on the land in which they had laid the strong foundations of their empire three hundred years ago.

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P. 443 On October 1st, 1930, on behalf of the British Government I conducted the rendition of Weimawei. Since 1898 that Territory, with a population of nearly 200,000 and an area about double the size of the Isle of Wight, had been governed by a British commissioner directly responsible to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. It was now handed back to China, and the people of the Territory passed under the jurisdiction of the Chinese republic for the first time, for when it was "leased" to Great Britain, China was still a monarchy.

Immediately after the rendition I returned to England, not knowing when, if ever, I should return to the country in which I had spent over thirty years. Rather unexpected I returned almost exactly one year later, partly on business connected with the "Boxer" indemnity as a member of the British group participating in the biennial Pacific Conference, which that year was held in China.

The famous Mukden incident of September 18th, 1931, took place a few days before my ship reached Japan on my outward journey. I went on to China, and almost immediately after my arrival at Shanghai I travelled by train to Tientsin, which I reached on October 7th. The emperor expected me, and I was met at the station by one of his suite. There was a very prevalent rumour in Tientsin that he had already left for Manchuria. That, of course, I knew to be incorrect. I spent the next two days in his company, and was given information which enabled me to foresee what was to happen in the near future. The information which he

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himself gave he was corroborated by Cheng Hsiao-hsu.
That night we were both the emperor's guests at dinner,
the only others present being Cheng Chui, Chen Pao-Shen
and Chui Leong. As may be readily understood, there
was only one topic of conversation.

Registered.

「祭府の賞」ヨリ拔萃

レジノード・エフ・ジョンストン 著

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聖セントケル及聖ジョージ上級勳爵士。英帝國騎士團上級勳爵士。文學博士。士。コロンビア大學文部學教授。前威海衛英國委員。宣統帝師傳。

述

北京からマンダレまで。北支の獅子と龍。佛教支那。宣教に關する支那の訴。宣教師への手紙。支那の劇等。

M36
手紙

皇帝序言附

ロザント・ガリデン。ヘンリエツタ街の地所。ガイクタ
C
TO R

一九四四年

FILE COPY
RETURN TO ROOM 361

[illegible]

前年（一九〇〇年）に於いて吾人が前例に退き、且つ彼等の復讐の憂を嘗て支拂はるべきに於ても不認可の十元を以て世に記す。

與へられた恩恵協約の條項の精確しきに對する感なきは謂へ正確な信頼であつた。

二人の王族がこの決定に且つ驚き且つ怒りこれを滿蒙及びその同胞の王族達の恥すべき處置となしたのであつた。これら二王族は已等が採決に放れ、袁世凱の與へる將來の協約や面を冠つた威迫やらがあらぬる反對を押し潰し、攝政及び西太后等は己の意思よりも強い他の意思に屈服し、王族の存立が完全に失はれたことを知るさ、若し彼等が北京に遷ることあらばその時は北京城頭に再び國旗の翻る日か或は彼等が故のうちに遷る日であることと誓ひながら北京を去つて流寓の人となつたのであつた。これら二名の王族は滿蒙王族と滿蒙王の代表であつた。

滿蒙王は永い年月の同日本の租借地大連に任み置かれその王族の榮光の回復されるのを夢想しながら暮してゐた。滿蒙王は1908年北京に遷つた。返に制められて。

(註八) 1901年支那が民間となると同時に蒙古は獨立を宣言し、且蒙古皇帝の下に王制が支那に復活したならば蒙古は何時でも

自發的にその治下に遷るを宣言した。

(支那畫報(天津)中のジエーエツチ、ドツデの記事より)

(二五七頁)

これら王政主義者達は日本と支那との間、或は滿洲に於ける支那代表を
衰ふものとの間に衝突が起れば彼等の欲する議會が得られるものと信じ
てゐた。そして若し彼等が外人の勢力と相ふことに對して支那への列強
であるを非難するものがあるならば彼等は支那が既に彼等を外山人へ養
子とすべし、その後に彼等を王位から追つたことをもつて答へることが
出来た。

外國人外山人の家族は支那と何等の關係なき故に。

(二六二頁)

かかる事情を知つてゐて見れば、リットン報告中の「recent 十ヶ月以前に
於ては且つて滿洲獨立運動等と云ふことは滿洲に於て聞かれなかつた」
(註十一)とある文は「王」の爲めにする運動の存在するを云ふ意味が全
然リットン報告にその同派の人々に疑はれるなかつたを假定するより

説明の仕様がない。

註十一 リットン報告書 97頁

(「四三頁」)

王室の陵墓(北京東方の東陵。)に對する暴行と蹂躪が1928年7月の6日から11日の間に亘つて行はれた。

(「四四一四四四頁」)

如何なる行爲に侮辱、嘲弄、死を以つて脅かすこと、財産の沒收、合意の破壞、雖も忍ぶことは出来たであらう。だがこの尊嚴と神聖への冒

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瀆の恐るべき行爲だけは許すことが出来なかつた。
この時以來皇帝の支那に對する或はその社政に責任あるものに對する態度が全く變つた。汪精衛からいへば皇帝は寛容であつてその最も暴慢な敵に對してすら怒つた言葉を投げるのを聞いたことが無かつた位であつた。然しこの事だけは到底彼の默過し得ぬ所であつた。この時までは皇帝は滿洲に於ける獨立運動が相當の勢を得て居るのを知りつつこれに加はる事をせず、祖先の地滿洲に招かれて還ると云ふことも少しも眞面目に考

へてゐなかつた。彼は常に支那が正氣に戻り全てがよくなる望みを棄てなかつた。しかしその望みが絶えた今、私が皇帝をその次に訪れた時彼の上に現れた變化は實に著しいものがあつた。その變化は實に激しいものであつたので私は皇帝が凌辱された祖先の靈と交霊してゐるのではな
いかと疑ひ、且その祖先の靈達が（そそのかして）己を汚し祖先を辱し
めた支那から面をそむけかつて三百年の昔王朝の強固な壁が築かれた處
をしつかり疑視する様に皇帝を促してゐる様に思はれた。

（二四八頁）

1900年10月、日英國政府を代表して私は威海衛の還付を要求した。殆そ二十萬の人口を有ち、ウアイト島の約二倍の面積を有することの領土は1900年以來植民相に直接責任を有する英委員によつて定められて來た。今この土地は支那に還され領内の人民は全く初めて民國支那の管轄の下に入るこゝになつた。と云ふのはそれが英國に租借された頃は支那はまた王國たつたからである。

威海衛還付の後三十年以上の歳月を費つた土地を後にして、たゞへ返れ

るさしても何時の日又其處に返れるさいう當もなく、私は英國に返つたのであつたが思ひもかけず丁度一年後に私は又舞ひ戻つて來た。國匪事件に關聯する賠償の事務やらその年は又却て行はれることになつてゐた。隔年毎の太平洋會議に出席する英人團の一員としてやらであつた。

1931年10月12日の彼の有名な奉天事件は私の往路の旅の船が日本に着く二三日前に起つたのたつた。私は又那への旅を續け上海に着くか否や直ちに天津へ汽車で赴き10月14日に到着した。皇帝は私を待ち受け居て驛で私は彼の隨員の一人に會ふ處にされた。天津では彼がもう滿洲へ發つたさ云ふ噂が専らであつたが、私は勿論それが確かなものでないさ謂ふことを知つてゐた。次の二日を私は彼と共に過し將來起る可きことを豫見するに足る情報を與へられたのであつた。彼自身私に與へて呉れた情報は鄭重によつて確認された。その夜私は彼の正装の客となつた。彼の客さ云へば鄭重、鄭重者、*鄭重*、*鄭重*等であつた。豫想された通りその夜の會話の題目は唯一つであつた。